

Supplemental Material

Short-term Associations between Fine and Coarse Particulate Matter and Hospitalizations in Southern Europe: Results from the MED-PARTICLES Project

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Table S1. Environmental variables. Daily values of particulate matter concentrations, gases and air temperature in the 8 cities of MED-PARTICLES

City ^a	Study period	PM _{2.5} ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		PM _{2.5-10} ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		PM ₁₀ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		NO ₂ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	O_3 (April-September) ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Air temperature (°C)
		Days (n)	mean ± SD (IQR)	Days (n)	mean ± SD (IQR)	Days (n)	mean ± SD (IQR)			
Milan	2006-2010	1,638	32.9 ± 27.1 (31.7)	1,637	14.8 ± 11.5 (11.9)	1,825	46.9 ± 34.3 (36.6)	60.0 ± 23.8	94.5 ± 31.7	13.9 ± 8.3
Turin	2006-2010	1,692	34.4 ± 28.3 (34.0)	-	-	1,622	48.1 ± 36.4 (44.0)	59.8 ± 25.2	106.9 ± 30.9	12.7 ± 8.0
Emilia Romagna	2008-2010	1,093	21.6 ± 14.9 (15.3)	1,093	12.6 ± 6.7 (7.7)	1,096	34.3 ± 19.3 (21.3)	43.3 ± 15.8	104.1 ± 28.7	14.6 ± 8.6
Bologna	2006-2010	1,767	25.8 ± 18.5 (18.0)	-	-	1,729	38.4 ± 21.6 (24.0)	50.1 ± 18.2	93.2 ± 31.5	14.7 ± 8.6
Marseille	2001-2003	1,085	18.6 ± 8.0 (11.2)	840	9.3 ± 4.3 (6.0)	1,060	26.7 ± 10.0 (14.0)	49.9 ± 15.3	108.2 ± 25.7	15.8 ± 7.1
Rome	2006-2010	1,818	19.6 ± 10.0 (11.1)	1,816	13.2 ± 6.9 (8.2)	1,824	34.5 ± 14.1 (15.9)	59.2 ± 16.9	96.4 ± 21.7	15.9 ± 7.0
Barcelona	2003-2010	2,676	23.7 ± 11.5 (12.9)	2,669	12.8 ± 10.4 (12.9)	2,669	36.5 ± 17.2 (20.4)	40.1 ± 17.3	79.7 ± 20.5	14.3 ± 6.3
Madrid	2004-2009	1,685	17.2 ± 9.7 (11.2)	1,681	17.5 ± 11.9 (13.0)	1,716	35.1 ± 20.1 (23.7)	62.7 ± 26.6	56.4 ± 15.1 ^b	15.1 ± 7.7

^a Cities are ordered by latitude, North to South^b Daily mean instead of daily maximum 8-hr running mean

Table S2. Environmental variables, by cold and warm season. Daily values of particulate matter concentrations in the 8 cities of MED-PARTICLES. The cold season is defined as October-March, the warm season is defined as April-September

City/Season	Days (<i>n</i>)	PM _{2.5} ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Days (<i>n</i>)	PM _{2.5-10} ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Days (<i>n</i>)	PM ₁₀ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
		mean \pm SD (IQR)		mean \pm SD (IQR)		mean \pm SD (IQR)
Cold season (October-March)						
Milan	836	48.3 \pm 29.3 (40.0)	835	17.5 \pm 13.5 (15.4)	910	65.4 \pm 38.6 (49.1)
Turin	858	51.3 \pm 30.3 (43.0)	-	-	838	68.0 \pm 39.8 (54.0)
Emilia Romagna	544	29.6 \pm 16.9 (22.2)	544	14.1 \pm 7.9 (10.6)	547	44.0 \pm 21.8 (27.7)
Bologna	887	34.8 \pm 21.5 (24.9)	-	-	868	49.1 \pm 24.4 (29.0)
Marseille	538	19.5 \pm 9.0 (13.0)	446	8.4 \pm 3.7 (5.0)	530	26.8 \pm 10.9 (14.0)
Rome	904	22.9 \pm 11.9 (15.5)	903	12.8 \pm 7.2 (9.5)	910	37.7 \pm 16.4 (22.3)
Barcelona	1,287	25.7 \pm 13.8 (16.0)	1,280	11.7 \pm 10.4 (10.7)	1,280	37.3 \pm 19.4 (22.7)
Madrid	872	17.6 \pm 10.3 (12.2)	872	18.6 \pm 13.8 (16.3)	904	36.9 \pm 22.8 (28.1)
Warm season (April-September)						
Milan	802	16.8 \pm 9.7 (10.2)	802	12.0 \pm 7.9 (10.4)	915	28.4 \pm 13.2 (15.9)
Turin	834	17.0 \pm 9.3 (12.0)	-	-	784	26.9 \pm 13.5 (15.0)
Emilia Romagna	549	13.5 \pm 5.6 (6.7)	549	11.1 \pm 4.8 (5.3)	549	24.7 \pm 9.0 (11.3)
Bologna	880	16.8 \pm 7.8 (8.0)	-	-	861	27.6 \pm 10.2 (11.0)
Marseille	547	17.7 \pm 6.7 (10.1)	394	10.3 \pm 4.7 (5.0)	530	26.6 \pm 9.1 (13.0)
Rome	914	16.3 \pm 6.0 (7.8)	913	13.6 \pm 6.5 (7.0)	914	31.4 \pm 10.4 (11.7)
Barcelona	1,389	22.0 \pm 8.6 (10.5)	1,389	13.9 \pm 10.3 (11.4)	1,389	35.8 \pm 14.9 (18.9)
Madrid	813	16.8 \pm 9.0 (10.2)	809	16.4 \pm 9.3 (10.3)	812	33.1 \pm 16.2 (18.8)

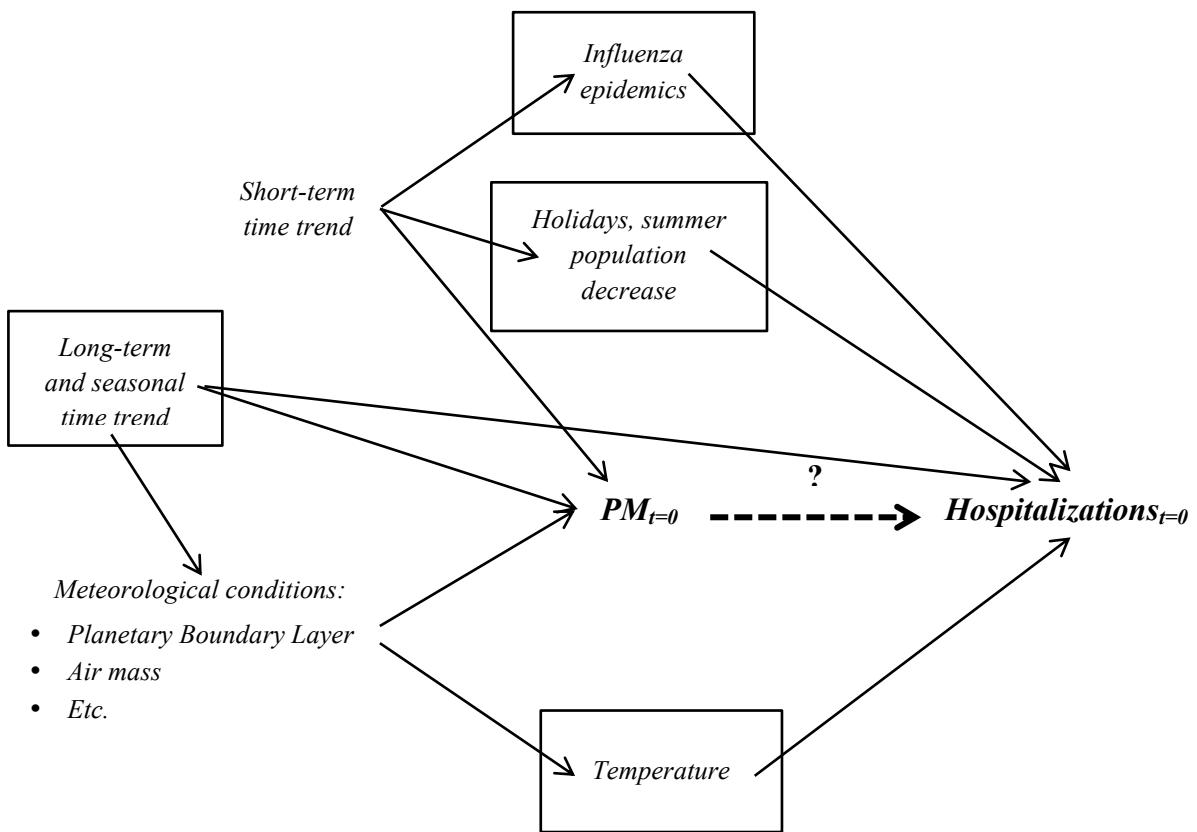


Figure S1. Directed acyclic graph (DAG) of the causal relationships between PM exposure, hospitalizations, and confounders. All variables are assumed at lag 0.

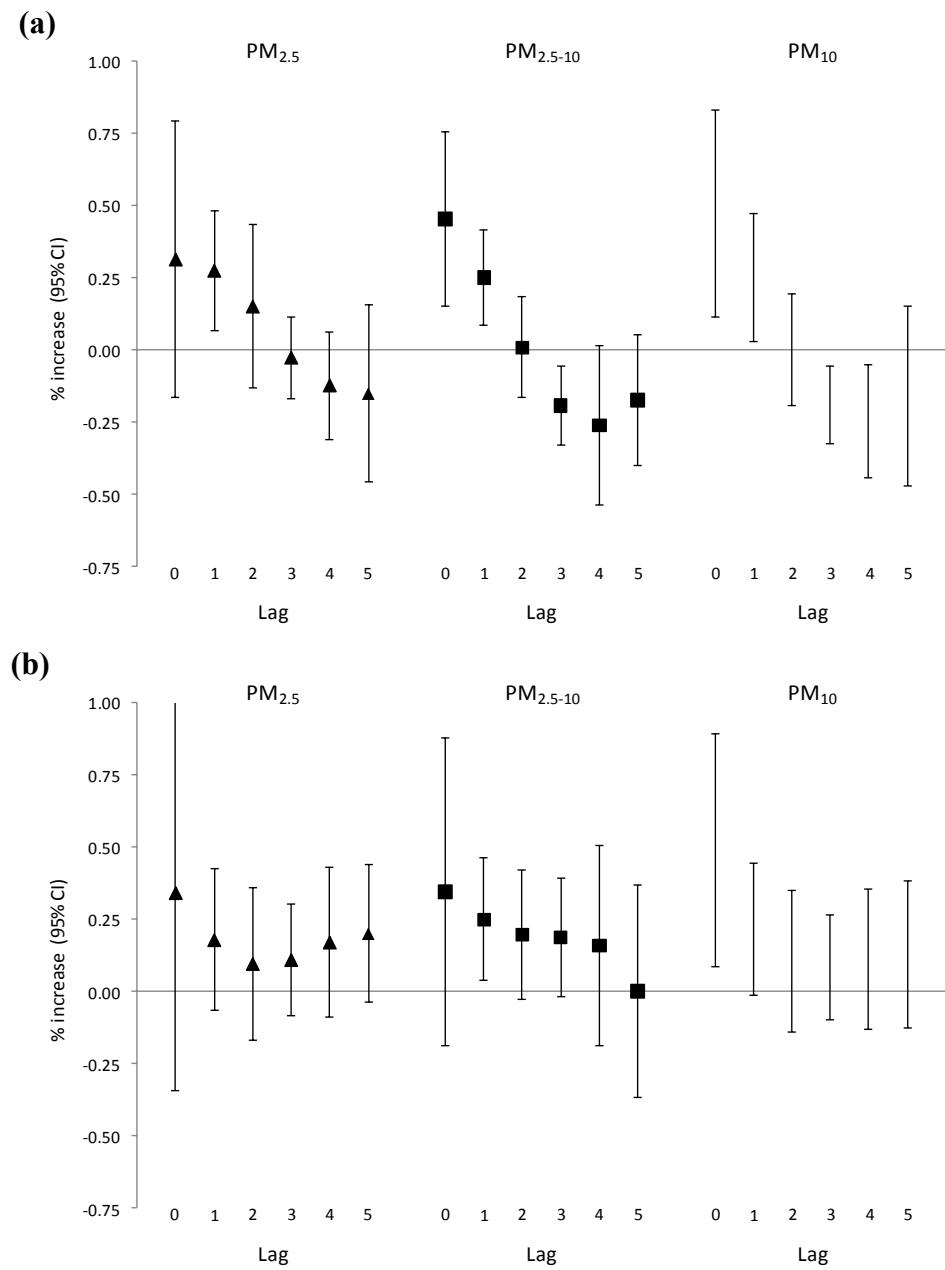


Figure S2. Association between PM and cardiovascular hospitalizations (a) and respiratory hospitalizations (b) from polynomial distributed lag models, lag 0 to 5: percentage increase of hospital admissions (95% CI) associated with increases of 10, 6.3 and 14.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for PM_{2.5}, PM_{2.5-10} and PM₁₀, respectively. Models adjusted for time trend, high temperatures (lag 0-1), low temperatures (lag 1-6), holidays, summer population decrease, day of the week, and influenza epidemics.